(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. DCL.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1788.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

THE following facts, disclosing the conduct of the late convention of Maryland, is submitted to the serious consideration of the citizens of the state.

On Monday, the 21st of April, the convention met in Annapolis, and elected the honourable George Plater, Esq; president. On Tuesday they established rules for the conduct of the business; and on the same day the following question was propounded to the convention:—

"When a motion is made and seconded, the matter of the motion shall receive a determination by the question, or be postponed by general consent, or the previous question, before any other motion shall be received."

And the following question, viz.

"Every question shall be entered on the journal, and the yeas and nays may be called for by any member on any question, and the name of the member requiring them shall be entered on the journal."

Which two questions the convention determined in the negative.

On Wednesday, the proposed plan of government was read the first time, and thereupon it was resolved, "That this convention will not enter into any resolution upon any *particular part* of the proposed plan of federal government for the United States, but that the *whole* thereof shall be read through a second time, after which the subject may be fully debated and considered, and then the president shall put the question, That this convention do assent to and ratify the same constitution? On which question the yeas and nays shall be taken."

On Thursday, the members who were opposed to the ratification of the constitution, without such previous amendments could be obtained as they thought essentially necessary to secure the liberty and happiness of the people (being confirmed by the last resolution to consider it in one view the whole of the plan of government) stated some of their objections to the constitution.—The convention met in the evening, when Mr. Paca, member from Harford, having just taken his seat, rose and informed the president, that he had great objections to the constitution proposed, in its present form, and meant to propose a variety of amendments, not to prevent, but to accompany the ratification; but, having just arrived, he was not ready to lay them before the house, and requested indulgence until the morning for that purpose.—The proposal being seconded, and the house asked if they would give the indulgence, it was granted without a division, and they adjourned *for that purpose*.—On Friday, at the meeting of the house, Mr. Paca rose and informed the president, that, in consequence of the permission of the house given him the preceding evening, he had prepared certain amendments, which he would read in his place and then lay on the table, when he was interrupted, and one member from each of the following counties, viz. Frederick, Talbot, Charles, Kent, Somerset, Prince-George's, Worcester, Queen-Anne's, Dorchester, Calvert, and Caroline, and one member from the "city of Annapolis, and one from Baltimore-town, arose in their places, and declared for themselves and their colleagues, "that they were *forbid* and INSTRUCTED *by the people they represented, to ratify the proposed constitution, and that as speedily as possible, and to do no other act; that after the ratification their power ceased, and they did not consider themselves authorised by their constituents to consider any amendments.*"—After this Mr. Paca was not permitted even to read his amendments.—The opponents continued to make their objections to the constitution until Saturday noon. The advocates of the government, although repeatedly called on, and earnestly requested, to answer the objections, if not just, remained inflexibly silent, and called for the question, that the convention assent to and ratify the proposed plan of federal government for the United States?" Which was carried in the affirmative by 63 to 11.

The vote of ratification having thus passed, Mr. Paca again arose and laid before the convention his propositions for amending the constitution, the copy which he had prepared by leave of the house, declaring that he had only given his assent to the government under the firm persuasion, and in full confidence, that such amendments would be peaceably obtained, as to enable the people to live happy under the government;—that the people of the county he represented, and that he himself, would support the government with such amendments, but without them, not a man in the state, and no people, would be more firmly opposed to it than himself and those he represented. Sentiments highly favourable to amendments were expressed, and a general murmur of approbation seemed to arise from all parts of the house, expressive of a desire to consider amendments, either in their characters as members of convention, or in their individual capacities as citizens; and the question was put on the following motion:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration and report to this house on Monday morning next, a draught of such amendments and alterations as may be thought necessary, in the proposed constitution for the United States, to be recommended to the consideration of the people of this state, if approved of by this convention: and Mr. Paca, Mr. Johnson, Mr. S. Chase, Mr. Potts, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. J. Tilghman, Mr. Hanson, Mr. J. T. Chase, Mr. Lee, Mr. W. Tilghman, Mr. M'Henry and Mr. C. Gale, were appointed a committee for that purpose."

A division was called for on this resolution, when there appeared 66 members for, and not more than 7 against, it.

And then it was resolved, "That the amendments proposed to the constitution by the delegate from Harford county should be referred to the above committee."

The committee thus appointed, and the convention adjourned to give them time to prepare their propositions, they proceeded with every appearance of unanimity to execute the trust reposed in them.

The following amendments to the proposed constitution were separately agreed to by the committee, most of them by an *unanimous* vote, and all of them by a *great majority*.

1. That congress shall exercise no power but what is expressly delegated by this constitution.

By this amendment, the general powers given to congress by the first and last paragraphs of the 8th sect. of art. 1, and the second paragraph of the 6th article, would be in a great measure restrained: those dangerous expressions by which the bills of rights and constitutions of the several states may be repealed by the laws of congress, in some degree moderated, and the exercise of *constructive* powers wholly prevented.

2. That there shall be a trial by jury in all criminal cases, according to the course of proceeding in the state where the offence is committed; and that there be no appeal from matter of fact, or second trial after acquittal; but this provision shall not extend to such cases as may arise in the government of the land or naval forces.

3. That in all actions on debts or contracts, and in all other controversies respecting property, of which the inferior federal courts have jurisdiction, the trial of facts shall be by jury, if required by either party; and that it be expressly declared, that the state courts, in such cases, have a concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts, with an appeal from either, only as to matter of law, to the supreme federal court, if the matter in dispute be of the value of dollars.

4. That the inferior federal courts shall not have jurisdiction of less than dollars; and there may be an appeal in all cases of revenue, as well to matter of fact as law, and congress may give the state courts jurisdiction of revenue cases, for such sums, and in such manner, as they may think proper.

5. That in all cases of trespass done within the body of a county, and within the inferior federal jurisdiction, the party injured shall be entitled to trial by jury in the state where the injury shall be committed; and that it be expressly declared, that the state courts, in such cases, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts; and there shall be no appeal from either, except on matter of law; and that no person be exempt from such jurisdiction and trial but ambassadors and ministers privileged by the law of nations.

6. That the federal courts shall not be entitled to jurisdiction by fictions or collusion.

7. That the federal judges do not hold any other office of profit, or receive the profits of any other office under congress, during the time they hold their commission.

The great objects of these amendments were, 1st. To secure the trial by jury in all cases, the boasted birth-right of Englishmen, and their descendants, and the palladium of civil liberty; and to prevent the appeal from fact, which not only destroys that trial in civil cases, but by construction, may also elude it in criminal cases, a mode of proceeding both expensive and burthensome, and also by blending law with fact, will destroy all check on the judiciary authority, render it almost impossible to convict judges of corruption, and may lay the foundation of that gradual and silent attack on individuals, by which the approaches of tyranny become irresistable. 2d. To give a concurrent jurisdiction to the state courts, in order that congress may not be compelled, as they will be under the present form, to establish inferior federal courts, which if not numerous will be inconvenient, and if numerous very expensive; the circumstances of the people being unequal to the increased expence of double courts, and double officers; an arrangement that will render the law so complicated and confused, that few men can know how to conduct themselves with safety to their persons or property, the great and only security of freemen. 3dly, To give such jurisdiction to the state courts, that transient foreigners, and persons from other states, committing injuries in this state, may be amenable to the state, whose laws they violate, and whose citizens they injure. 4thly, To prevent an extension of the federal jurisdiction, which may, and in all probability will, swallow up the state jurisdictions, and consequently the whole rules of descent and regulations of personal property, by which men now hold their estates; and lastly, To secure the independence of the federal judges, to whom the happiness of the people of this great continent will be too greatly committed by the extensive powers assigned them.

8. That all warrants without oath, or affirmation of a person conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or his property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any person suspected, without naming or describing the place or person in special, are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

This amendment was considered indispensable by many of the committee, for congress having the power of laying excises, the horror of a free people, by which our dwelling-houses, those castles considered so sacred by the English law, will be laid open to the insolence and oppression of office, there could be no constitutional check provided, that would prove so effectual a safeguard to our citizens. General warrants too, the great engine by which power may destroy those individuals who resist usurpation, are also hereby forbid to those magistrates who are to administer the general government.

9. That no soldier be enlisted for a longer time than four years except in time of war, and then only during the war.

10. That soldiers be not quartered in time of peace upon private houses, without the consent of the owners.

11. That no mutiny bill continue in force longer than two years.

These were the only checks that could be obtained against the unlimitted power of raising and regulating standing armies, the natural enemies to freedom, and even with these restrictions, the new congress will not be under such constitutional restraints as the parliament of Great-Britain, restraints which our ancestors have bled to establish, and which have hitherto preserved the liberty of their posterity.

12. That the freedom of the press be inviolably preserved.

In prosecutions in the federal courts for libels, the constitutional preservation of this great and fundamental right, may prove invaluable.

13. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, except in time of war, invasion or rebellion.

This provision to restrain the powers of congress over the militia, although, by no means so ample as that provided by magna charta, and the other fundamental and constitutional laws of Great Britain, (it being contrary to magna charta to punish a freeman by martial law in time of peace, and murder to execute him,) yet it may prove an invaluable check; for all other provisions in favour of the rights of men, would be vain and nugatory, if the power of subjecting all men able to bear arms, to martial law, any moment, should remain veiled in congress.

Thus far the amendments were agreed to.

The following amendments were laid before the committee, and negatived by a majority.

1. That the militia, unless selected by lot or voluntarily enlisted, shall not be marched beyond the limits of an adjoining state, without the consent of their legislature or executive.

2. That congress shall have no power to alter or change the time, place or manner, of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless a state shall neglect to make regulations, or to execute its regulations, or shall be prevented by invasion or

* The member from the city of Annapolis, did not give an opinion that he was not at liberty to consider amendments, but said he had chastised his colleague, and that his colleague had informed him, the instructions were only conditional.

rebellion; in which cases only congress may interfere, after the cause be removed.

3. That, in every law of congress imposing *direct taxes*, the collection thereof shall be *suspended* for a certain reasonable time therein limited, and on payment of the sum by any state, by the time appointed, such taxes shall not be collected.

4. That no standing army shall be kept up *in time of peace*, unless with the consent of two thirds of the members present of each branch of congress.

5. That the president shall not command the army in person, without the consent of congress.

6. That no treaty shall be effectual to repeal or abrogate the *constitutions or bills of rights* of the states, or any part of them.

7. That no regulation of commerce, or navigation act, shall be made, unless with the consent of two thirds of the members of each branch of congress.

8. That no member of congress shall be eligible to any office of profit under congress during the time for which he shall be appointed.

9. That congress shall have no power to lay a *poll tax*.

10. That no person, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms in any any case, shall be compelled *personally* to serve as a soldier.

11. That there be a responsible council to the president.

12. That there be no national religion established by law, but that all persons be equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty.

13. That all imposts and duties laid by congress shall be placed to the credit of the state in which the same be collected, and shall be deducted out of such state's quota of the common or general expences of government.

14. That every man hath a right to petition the legislature for the redress of grivances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

15. That it be declared, that all persons intrusted with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees and servants of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct. Wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old, or establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

The committee having proceeded thus far, all the members who voted for the ratification declared, that they would engage themselves under every tie of honor to support the amendments they had agreed to, both in their public and private characters, until they should become a part of the general government; but a great majority of them insisted on this express condition, that none of the propositions rejected, or any others, should be laid before the convention for their consideration, except those the committee had so agreed to.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had made the propositions which had been rejected, reduced to the necessity of accommodating their sentiments to the majority, through fear of obtaining no security whatever for the people—notwithstanding they considered *all* the amendments as highly important to the welfare and happiness of the citizens of the states, yet to conciliate, they agreed to confine themselves to the first three of those propositions, and solemnly declared and pledged themselves, that if these were added, and supported by the other gentlemen, they would not only cease to oppose the government, but give all their assistance to carry it into execution so amended. Finally, they only required liberty to take the sense of the convention on the three first propositions, agreeing that they would hold themselves bound by the decision of a majority of that body.

The first of these objections concerning the militia they considered as essential, for to march beyond the limits of a neighbouring state, the general militia, who consist of so many poor people that can ill be spared from their families and domestic concerns, by power of congress, who could know nothing of their circumstances, without consent of their own legislature or executive, ought to be restrained.

The second objection respecting the power of congress to alter elections, they thought indispensable. Montesquieu says, that the rights of election should be established unalterably by fundamental laws in a free government.

The third objection concerning previous requisition, they conceived highly important; they thought if money required by direct taxation could be paid with certainty and in due time to congress, that every good consequence would be secured to the union, and the people of the state thereby relieved from the great inconvenience and expence of a double collection and a double set of tax-gatherers, and they might also get rid of those odious taxes by excise and poll, without injury to the general government.

They were, however, again proposed and rejected.

AFFIRMATIVE, Mr. Paca, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Mercer, Mr. J. T. Chase, Mr. S. Chase.

NEGATIVE, Mr. Lee, Mr. Potts, Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. J. Tilghman, Mr. W. Tilghman, Mr. Hanson, Mr. G. Gale, Mr. M'Henry.

Previous to this, a motion was made on Monday the twenty-ninth, in the convention, while the committee were sitting, in the following words, to wit: "Resolved, that this convention will consider of no propositions for amendment of the federal government, except such as shall be submitted to them by the committee of thirteen."

The committee being sent for by the convention, the gentlemen of the majority in committee then determined, that they would make no report of any amendments whatever, not even of those which they had almost unanimously agreed to, and the committee, under those circumstances, attended the house. Mr. Paca, as chairman, stated to the convention what had passed in the committee, read the amendments which had there been agreed to, and assigned the reason why no report had been formally made. A member then rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the president, which had been once read before the attendance of the committee, should have a second reading; and upon the second reading thereof, the previous question was called for by the members who wished to consider the amendments agreed to by the committee, and such other amendments as might be proposed. The house thereupon divided, and the yeas and nays were called for by the minority, the sense of the convention was taken thereon, and a majority determined that the yeas and nays should not be taken, nor would they permit the vote to be entered on the journal, by which the yeas and nays were prohibited; to preclude the consideration of any amendments,

A motion was then made "that the convention adjourn without day," on which the yeas and nays were taken and appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. The honourable the President, Messrs. Barnes, Chilton, Sewell, W. Tilghman, Yates, Granger, Chesley, Smith, Brown, Turner, Stone, Goldsborough, Stevens, G. Gale, Waggaman, Stewart, J. Gale, Sullivane, Shaw, Gilpin, Hollingsworth, Heron, Evans, O. Sprigg, Hall, Digges, Hanson, J. Tilghman, Hollyday, Hemsley, Morris, Lee, Potts, Faw, J. Richardson, Edmondson, M'Henry, Coulter, T. Sprigg, Stull, Rawlings, Shryock, Cramphin, Thomas, Deakins, Edwards. 47.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Perkins, J. T. Chase, S. Chase, Mercer, Harrison, Wilkinson, Grahame, Farnham, Ridgely, Cockey, Cromwell, Lloyd, Hammond, Bowie, Carroll, Seney, Chaille, Martin, Done, Johnson, Paca, Love, Pinkney, L. Martin, W. Richardson and Driver. 27.

We consider the proposed form of national government as very defective, and that the liberty and happiness of the people will be endangered if the system be not greatly changed and altered. The amendments agreed to by the committee, and those proposed by the minority, are now laid before you for your consideration, that you may express your sense as to such alterations as you may think proper to be made in the new constitution.

We remain persuaded, that the importance of the alterations proposed, calculated to preserve public liberty, by those checks on power which the experience of ages has rendered venerable, and to promote the happiness of the people by a due attention to their ease and convenience, will justify the steps we have taken to obtain them, to our constituents, and the world.

Having no interest that can distinguish us from the rest of the community, we neither fear censure, nor wish applause. Having thus discharged the duty of citizens and trustees of the public, we shall now submit to the people those precautions and securities which, after mature reflection on this momentous subject, we deem necessary for their safety and happiness.

May that all-wise and omnipotent Being, who made us masters of a fair and fruitful empire, inspire us with wisdom and fortitude to perpetuate to posterity that freedom which we received from our fathers!

WILLIAM PACA,
SAMUEL CHASE,
JOHN F. MERCER,
JEREMIAH T. CHASE,
JOHN LOVE,
CHARLES RIDGELY,
EDWARD COCKEY,
NATHAN CROMWELL,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Wm.
LUTHER MARTIN,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
WILLIAM PINKNEY,

} Members of the committee.

} Members of convention.

LONDON, *March* 5.

SINCE the emperor's declaration of war against the Porte, the French court, it is said, have sent a notification to our government, informing them, that by a treaty subsisting between them and the Turks, they are under the necessity of supplying the latter with six ships of the line.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, February 8.

"By the arrival of commodore Cosby's cruisers, and others, we learn, that there are prodigious naval preparations going on in the African ports, particularly at Tunis, where the bey has seventeen men of war of different rates equipping. There does not remain a doubt but the Ottoman Porte are the secret cause of all these preparations, and that these subordinate states are designed to assist the Turks with their whole force in cases of necessity; at least they may be a check to the Venetians and Maltese.

"Sealed orders and instructions for his majesty's naval and military commander and governor in the West-Indies, were sent off in the late dispatches which are to be forwarded by the Austrian brigade."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 21.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, January 7.

"The court have ordered a complete set of officers, seven in number, as *guarda costas*, and to prevent illicit traffic, of which there has not been a small share carried on for several years past. These vessels are to form a chain or line from the Downs to Santa Bay, which last is on the confines of Spain to the S. E. within the Bay that forms the passage to the straits of Gibraltar. All American vessels continue to be searched, as usual, for specie; a considerable quantity of coin having been carried out of the kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Savanna, in Georgia, dated the 30th ultimo.

"The Indians seem determined to carry on the war, and still continue the barbarous practices of killing and scalping without discrimination. The troops which government have ordered to be raised, come but slowly; and therefore, we are in daily expectation on that, to fill up the complement, draughts will be made from the militia."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 5.

On Friday last arrived here the ship Washington, captain Chapman, from London, who spoke, in lat. 38. 17, N. long. 64. W. the Rappahannock, capt. Scott, from Rappahannock, four days out; all well.

In Convention of the Delegates of the people of the state of Maryland, April 28, 1788.

The question was put, That the convention adhere to, and ratify, the proposed plan of federal government for the United States? The yeas and nays being taken, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

The honourable the President, Messrs. Barnes, Chilton, Sewell, W. Tilghman, Yates, Perkins, Granger, Wilkinson, Grahame, Chesley, Smith, Brown, Farnham, Turner, Stone, Goldsborough, Lloyd, Stevens, G. Gale, Waggaman, Stewart, J. Gale, Hammond, Sullivane, Shaw, Gilpin, Hollingsworth, Heron, Evans, Bowie, O. Sprigg, Hall, Digges, Carroll, Hanson, J. Tilghman, Seney, Hollyday, Hemsley, Chaille, Martin, Morris, Done, Johnson, Lee, Potts, Faw, Paca, J. Richardson, W. Richardson, Driver, Edmondson, M'Henry, Coulter, T. Sprigg, Stull, Rawlings, Shryock, Cramphin, Thomas, Deakins and Edwards. 63.

NEGATIVE.

J. T. Chase, S. Chase, Mercer, Harrison, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Cockey, Cromwell, Love, Pinkney, L. Martin. 11.

WE, the delegates of the people of the state of Maryland, having fully considered the constitution of the United States of America, reported to congress by the convention of deputies from the United States of America, held in Philadelphia, on the seventeenth of September, 1788, of which the annexed is a copy, and submitted to us by a resolution of the general assembly of Maryland, in November session, 1787, do, for ourselves, and in the name and on the behalf, of the people of this state, assent to and ratify, the said constitution; in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

(Signed by the assenting members.)

St. Mary's county, April 21, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready money or tobacco, on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, at the plantation of the late captain John [illegible] deceased,

FIVE negroes, belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of a woman, a boy, and three children; likewise a small copper still, a desk and case, and a few books; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the day of sale, and those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to MARGARET EDEN, executrix.

April 28, 1788.

WE, the subscribers, being authorized and empowered, by virtue of a special act of assembly for that purpose made and provided, to sell and convey a certain tract of land the property of Thomas Semmes, lying in Charles county, called Hall's Hill, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, give notice, that the said tract of land will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Tuesday in June next; the terms of sale may be known by applying to ZEPHANIAH TURNER,
EDWARD EMMES,
JOSEPH M. EMMES.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose debts shall be good; they beg that this notice may be punctually attended to, as it is not in their power to give further indulgence; those who incline to call and settle at Annapolis, will always find a person at their store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive. THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

April 28, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers' creditors, that being unable to pay his debts, he intends to petition the justices of Cecil county court, at their next term, for the benefit of the act of insolvency.

HERMAN ARRAN.

Annapolis, April 28, 1788.

THE SUBSCRIBER hath just received, by the WASHINGTON, captain WILLIAM CHAPMAN, from LONDON,

A GENERAL assortment of merchandise, among which are the following useful articles, that he will dispose of for cash.—

40d, 30d, 20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, and 4d, flat-pointed nails; 20d, 6d, 4d, 3d and 2d brads; 8d, 6d, 4d, 3d and 2d clout nails; 40d, 30d, 20d and 10d dog nails; lath nails, ladies tacks, various sorts of trunk nails, brass nails, sash springs, brass pins, 6d. fine sharp pointed clasp nails; a large assortment of flat and round head wood screws, all sorts of carpenters firmers and scribing gouges, socket chissels and gouges, mortice and turning chissels; pit-saw, cross cut saw, hand-saw, tennon-saw and dovetail-saw files; various sorts of smiths and carpenters files and rasps; various sorts of punches, brad awls, flooring awls, screw drives and double worm London gimblets; a large assortment of H, HL, dovetail, but, cross-garnet and pew-hinges; different kinds of chest, table, fall, prospect and other brass hinges; a number of pit-saws, frame saws, hand-saws, pannel-saws, tennon-saws, table saws, dove tail saws, sash-saws, turning saws, fret-saws and web-saws; various kinds of axes, hatchets and adzes; bed-screws and castors; carpenters and bricklayers brass trying squares and bevils; fine Salisbury glue; a large assortment of various kinds of locks with pendant furniture, such as brass and iron cases of 8, 7 and 6 inches, drawback, dead, closet, fall, cupboard, draw, prospect, chest, tea-chest, dog, horse and padlocks; tea table latches, brass mounting for desks and drawers; augers, bench screws, handles with ferrils, pullies, pendant and Dutch rings, sash fastnings, jointers, trying planes, long planes, jack planes, single and double iron'd trying and smoothing planes, rebate planes; a large assortment of moulding planes, consisting of complete sets of hollows and rounds, quarter rounds, ovolos, beads, ogees, cornice, picture frame and fancy moulding planes; plows and stocks with brass pads with fitted bits complete; sash planes, raising planes, grooving planes and phillisters; right and left hand nine bills, rules, compasses, dividers, iron squares and wood axes; a large assortment of different kind of polished and plain streight and necked bolts; escutcheons, garden rakes and spades; shovels, broad weed and garden hoes; pendant, handle and thumb latches, plaisterers trowels and sieves; bricklayers trowels and axes, claw, lathing and rivetting hammers; pincers and vices; various kinds of knives and forks; linens, calicoes, chintzes, gauzes, silks, satins, cassimers; silk, thread, cotton and worsted stockings; trimmings, buttons, stays, bed-bunts, table clothes, petticoats, dwelling, counterpanes, shoes, ribands, nankeens and fluffs; elegant fancy waistcoat patterns, gloves, feathers, flowers, superfine and coarse broad cloths, florentines, crape, handkerchiefs, hats, tea, blankets, carpets, quiltings, snuff, saddlery, bridles, large fish kettles, white lead, boiled oil, turpentine, mustard, red lead, litharge, vitriol, calophony, verdigreese, Prussian blue, Dutch pink, rose pink, vermillion, verditor, umber, stone ochre, amber, gum araback, gum copal, gumnage, rum animi, aqua fortis, spirit of wine, red chalk, pallet knives, whiting, lamp and ivory blacks, leaf gold of a superfine quality; a large quantity of window glass of a large size—and many more articles too tedious to mention.

1 JOSEPH CLARK.

Port Tobacco, February 25, 1788.

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honourable chancellor, trustees for Nicholas Serlott, an insolvent debtor, do request all persons indebted to the estate of the said Nicholas Serlott to make immediate payment, that they may have it in their power to complete the settlement of the said trust; all those who have claims against the said Serlott are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a dividend. Constant attendance will be given in Port-Tobacco for the purpose of receiving the debts due to the estate of the said Serlott, and in case of the absence of both of us, payments made to Mr. John Beale Turner will be good.

1 GEORGE DENT, ZEPHANIAH TURNER, } Trustees for N. Serlott.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly on a matter very interesting to him; such as are desirous to know the purport may be informed by personal application.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

April 30, 1788. 1

April 28, 1788.

ON the petition of Peter Waters, of Somerset county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of June next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Charles and Saint Mary's county courts, for commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain the bounds and lines of one tract of land in the said counties, called Edinburgh.

SAMUEL MORTON.

Calvert county, April 25, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the subscriber, intend to apply to the county court in June next, praying the benefit of the insolvent act.

BENJAMIN BUCKMASTER, jun.

April 8, 1788.

THE subscriber, a resident of Charles county, being unable to discharge the several claims now against him, gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends to petition to the next sitting court of said county that may happen after this advertisement has been published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, soliciting the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

JOHN JAMESON.

April 8, 1788.

THE subscriber, a resident of Charles county, being unable to discharge the several claims now against him, gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends to petition to the next setting court of said county that may happen after this advertisement has been published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, soliciting the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

EDWARD CLEMENTS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South river, April 28, 1788.

RAN away, the 24th instant, a negro man named PETER, the property of Dr. James Stewart; he is legally hired to the subscriber for one year; he is five feet six or seven inches high, about forty five years of age and grey headed; had on a grey fearnought jacket, red half-thick breeches, osnabrigs shirt, yarn stockings, old shoes and old felt hat, he is well acquainted in the following neighbourhoods, viz. Turky island, on Patuxent river, Boden, on South-river, West river, the Swamp, at and about Mr. Stephen Steward's ship yard, Annapolis and Baltimore-Town. Peter is an artful fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a freeman. I therefore forewarn all persons at their peril, from employing, harbouring or concealing the said negro.—Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I may get him again, shall receive forty shillings, if taken twenty miles from home, three pounds, if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by,

1 RICHARD HIGGINS.

April 26, 1788.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near the Governor's bridge, a black and white COW, no perceivable mark, appears to be about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BASSFORD.

Port Tobacco, April 20, 1788.

On Monday the 5th day of May next, will be exposed to PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Betty Anne Eden,

THE remainder of the estate of Townshend Eden, Esq; deceased, consisting of ten negroes, a riding chair and some furniture. One years credit will be given, bond and security with interest from the delivery of the property will be required.—Attendance will be given on that day by the subscriber, who again requests all persons having claims against the estate to deliver them to him properly stated.

2 X WALTER STONE, *administrator.*

April 15, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be SOLD, on Thursday the 15th day of May next, on the premises, near Port-Tobacco,

A VALUABLE tract of land called Ruzer's Refuge, containing five hundred acres, more or less, taken in execution as the property of Walter Pye, and to be sold for the benefit of John Cooke, assignee of George Mason.

2 FRANCIS WARE, *Sheriff of Charles county.*

Annapolis, April 8, 1788.

THE honourable the chancellor having appointed the subscriber trustee for the creditors of William Biggs, in order to enable me to execute the said trust, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said William Biggs, that their accounts are now in the hands of the subscriber, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment, and prevent further trouble, and those having just claims are requested to make them known, that a proper dividend may be made, and the business closed as soon as possible.

To be sold, on the 6th of May next, on the premises, a valuable lot of ground on lease in this city, it is a corner lot, and near the new market-house, 80 feet front on Church street, 180 feet on Green-street, is now occupied by William Biggs and Simon Retallick, with the following improvements thereon, viz. a dwelling and store house about 65 feet front on Church-street, with a good kitchen, and other convenient buildings, one dwelling house 26 feet front on Green street, with a kitchen, one negro woman, and two young negro boys; a billiard table, a chaise, horse and harness, and all the household furniture of said William Biggs, consisting of feather beds, tables, chairs, and kitchen furniture, &c. Likewise sundry merchandise, consisting of a number of small articles too tedious to mention.

The creditors of said William Biggs are requested to meet at Annapolis the day before the sale.

4 X JAMES WILLIAMS.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th of May next, if fair if not, the Monday following, or the next fair day, at 11 o'clock,

A TRACT of land lying in Calvert county, about four miles from Governor's bridge and known by the name of HATCHUSA'S QUARTER, containing about 200 acres. It will be laid off in two lots and sold separately; possession to be given next fall. Mr. James Williamson, who lives on the land, will shew it to any person wishing to view the same before the day of sale; three months payments will be allowed for the purchase money, bond on interest with approved security will be required.

JAMES M. LINGAN.

April 15, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the third day of May, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the plantation of [illegible] Lusby, deceased, near Annapolis,

ONE negro woman about eighteen years of age, seven head of black cattle, one mare, one pair of hand mill stones, and one cross-cut saw, now in the possession of Jacob Lusby, seized and taken as the property of Caleb Burgess, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed.

3 X DAVID STEWART, *Deputy Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.*

N. B. The negro woman is executed for taxes due in 1785 and 1786, the balance if any to be applied to the use of Mr. Burgess.

April 15, 1788.

ON the petition of William Loveday, a prisoner of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the second day of June next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 19, 1788.

ON the petition of Henry Acton, of Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of June next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 19, 1788.

ON the petition of William Beckwith, of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of June next, is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 22, 1788.

ON the petition of Arthur Clark, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 10th day of June next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 21, 1788.

ON the petition of Daniel Robinson, of Cecil county, both in his private capacity and as late joint partner with William Pollard, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of June next is appointed for a meeting of said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that being unable to pay his just debts, he means to petition the justices of Prince-George's county court, at their next June term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

3 RICHARD SANSBURY.

April 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that being unable to pay his just debts, he means to petition the justices of Prince-George's county court, at their next June term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

3 RICHARD BARROT.

March 31, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscriber's creditors, that being unable to pay his debts, he means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, at their next meeting term, for the benefit of the late act of assembly of Maryland for the relief of insolvent debtors.

4 CHARLES MITCHELL.

February 25, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, after six weeks notice, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

GEORGE DERRY.

March 21, 1788.

ON the petition of John Dames, of Queen-Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 12th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

March 17, 1788.

ON the petition of John Williams, a prisoner of Kent county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 14th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

March 13, 1788.

ON the petition of Charles Allen, of Queen-Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can

April 2, 1788.

ON the petition of Joshua Saffell, of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 22d day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 4, 1788.

ON the petition of George Grover Bennett, of Queen Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 24th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 5, 1788.

ON the petition of Morgan Price, of Caroline county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 23th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 2, 1788.

ON the petition of Tobias Ashmore, of Kent county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 22d day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 2, 1788.

ON the petition of James M'Cabe, of Queen Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 22d day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

March 29, 1788.

ON the petition of John Wallis, of Kent county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 30th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

March 31, 1788.

ON the petition of John Brewer, son of Ferdinando, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 21st day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

March 28, 1788.

ON the petition of Isaac Rogers, of Queen Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 30th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 2, 1788.

ON the petition of Philip Richardson, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 22d day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
5 Reg. Cur. Can.

March 19, 1788.

ON the petition of Charles Reynolds, of Baltimore county, late of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 9th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

March 21, 1788.

ON the petition of Giles Hicks, of Caroline county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

March 22, 1788.

ON the petition of Jeremiah Colston, of Caroline county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby geven to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Montgomery county June court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

April 2, 1788. LEVI DUVALL.
5

April 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

NICHOLAS SHEPHEARD.
4

April 1, 1788.

ON the petition of Thomas Hallinday, of Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 24th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 9, 1788.

ON the petition of Alexander Ogle, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-eighth day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 15, 1788.

ON the petition of William Tuck, a prisoner of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 31st day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 15, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Davis, of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 31st day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 14, 1788.

ON the petition of Isaac Wheatley, of Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirty-first day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 15, 1788.

ON the petition of John Burne, of Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirty-first day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

April 7, 1788.

ON the petition of James Gould, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 26th day of May next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

March 24, 1788.

THE subscriber, a resident of Charles county, being unable to discharge the several claims against him, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next county court that may happen after this advertisement has been published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, soliciting the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

JOHN GIBSON, jun.
3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Francis-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1788.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY OF AMERICA,

Containing, Exclusive of the History of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.

The history of North-America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history; are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled, by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America. 13 X

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, March 3, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Bennett Lloyd, late of Queen-Anne's county, state of Maryland, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims, are requested to bring them in legally proved, by the third day of November next, to the subscriber.

8 JAMES HINDMAN, administrator.

Prince-George's county, April 2, 1788.

Nottingham Races.

TO be run for, on Monday the 28th day of May next, a subscription PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS of CORN; the four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, aged horses carrying nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis jockey club.

On Tuesday the 27th will be run for, over the first course; heats three miles, a subscription PURSE of ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS of CORN, and the entrance money of both days, free as above, the winning horse the first day only excepted, aged horses carrying nine stone, and three year old colts a feather. The horses to be entered with Mr. John Nevill on the Saturday preceding the races, and for the first day's race three pounds entrance, second day one shilling in the pound; the corn to be valued at fifteen shillings per barrel. If the horses are not entered as above, double entrance must be paid at the post.

Judges will be appointed to determine all disputes that may arise.

As this is a subscription purse and intended chiefly to amuse, and as well dress'd riders greatly add to the satisfaction of the spectators, it will be expected that no gentleman will attempt to mount his rider without his being uniformly dressed. 4

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 17

ROMULUS,

STANDS this season at Mr. David Steuart's upper Plantation, upon Anne-Arundel manor, and will cover at 3 pounds cash, and 5 shillings to the groom.

Romulus is a bright bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, handsome and active, he was got by Sweeper, his dam by Hamilton's Ranger, his granddam by Ariel, out of an Othello mare.

JOHN KNEAVES, Overseer.

N. B. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, or tobacco will be received at the market price, instead of the cash, provided it is delivered at the above place by the first of August next. 3

Annapolis, March 18, 1788.

THE public is informed, that, agreeable to a late act of assembly, an inspection house is now built in this city, near the water and convenient to a good wharf, the prizes are under cover, a good inspector appointed, and is now ready to receive tobacco from any part of the state. It is well known that Annapolis is the most convenient port in the state for bay craft, and it will be very convenient for those on the bay and rivers on the eastern as well as the western shore, to bring their tobacco to this warehouse for inspection, where it will be well taken care of, ready for a good market, and easily conveyed to any part of the state, to shipping. 5 1 w

---

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that being unable to satisfy his creditors, he means to dispose of his house, situated on the hill out side the town gate—Any person inclinable to purchase it, are requested to apply to WILLIAM DEALOIS on the premises. 3 X

March 22, 1788.

ON the petition of
Anne's county, to the
nefit of the act of assembly,
insolvent debtors, notice is
tors of the said petitioner,
next is appointed for a meet
the chancery office in the cit
trustee or trustees will be
their behalf, according to
act; and it is ordered thi
six weeks in the Maryland
Test. SAMUEL
6X Reg.

ON the petition of Joh
Kent county, to the ch
fit of the act of assembly
insolvent debtors, notice
tors of the said petitione
next is appointed for a m
at the chancery-office in
that a trustee or trustees wi
on their behalf, according
act; and it is ordered th
in the Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL
6X

ON the petition of Ch
county, to the chan
the act of assembly, ent
vent debtors, notice is h
the said petitioner, that
is appointed for a meetin
chancery office in the
trustee or trustees will
their behalf, according
act; and it is ordered,
six weeks in the Marylan
Test. SAMUE
6X

ON the petition of
county, to the chan
the act of assembly, enti
vent debtors, notice is
the said petitioner, th
appointed for a meetin
chancery office in the
trustee or trustees will
their behalf, according t
and it is ordered that th
in the Maryland Gazett
Test. SA
4

ON the petition of
Queen Anne's cou
the benefit of the act of
fpecting insolvent deb
the creditors of the sai
of May next is appoint
ditors, at the chancery
and that a trustee or t
day, on their behalf, a
said act; and it is orde
six weeks in the Maryl
Test. S
4

ON the petition of
ty, to the chancel
act of assembly, entitl
debtors, notice is he
said petitioner, that t
pointed for a meetin
chancery office in th
trustee or trustees wi
their behalf, accordi
act; and it is ordered
weeks in the Marylan
Test. S
4

ON the petition of
ty, to the chancel
of assembly, entitled,
tors, notice is hereby
petitioner, that the
for a meeting of th
office in the city of
trustees will be appoi
according to the di
ordered that this not
Maryland Gazette.
Test.
4

ON the petition
county, to the
the act of assembly
vent debtors, notice
the said petitioner, that
pointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chan-
cery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee
or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their be-
half, according to the directions of the said act; and it
is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in
the Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
4

March 29, 1788.

ON the petition of Thomas Kallindar, of Dorche

March 22, 1788.

THE subscriber has just received an assortment of low priced Irish linens, printed linens, dowlass, white rolls, osnabrigs, silk and pocket handkerchiefs, stockings, &c. with a great variety of gilt and plated coat buttons, fine razors and razor cases, shaving boxes, &c. Spermaceti candles, and many other articles, too tedious to mention, which he will sell at a low advance, for cash.
5 STEPHEN CLARK.

Anne Arundel county, Head of South-river, April 9, 1788.

PAUL JONES,

WILL stand at the subscriber's plantation, and will cover mares at the moderate price of two guineas the season; he is a beautiful bay, and in high order. Paul Jones was got by Specimen, Specimen was got by Old Fearnought, out of Jenny Dismal; Specimen was full brother to Fitzhugh's Regulus, and Harris's Eclipse. Paul Jones's dam was got by the old imported horse Wildair, and she was out of Delancey's imported Cub mare. I can say nothing more in regard to his pedigree, but believe it to be just. Good pasturage may be had, and under a good fence, and that gratis; good care shall be taken, but will not be answerable for escapes, or other accidents that may happen. Any mare that ever won a purse shall be covered gratis also.
3X HENRY ONEAL WALSH.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, April 9, 1788.

On Monday the 9th day of June next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Bennett's Point,

A VARIETY of household furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention; also on Wednesday the 11th following, at Lane's plantation, near Wye church, Talbot county, and on Monday the 16th of the same month, at Worten Farms, in Kent county, will be sold, at public vendue, a number of likely negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, the property of Richard Bennett Lloyd, Esq; deceased. The terms of sale are cash on delivery of the property.
2 JAMES HINDMAN, *administrator.*

Prince-George's county, April 8, 1788.

I PROPOSE, on the 10th day of May next, to make a proportionable distribution of the estate of Hugh Lyon, deceased, now in my hands, and therefore request all those who have claims against said estate, to appear on that day, with their accounts legally authenticated, otherwise I shall not hold myself bound to pay any claims that may be brought against said estate after that day; I also request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, or otherwise suits will be commenced against them, returnable to the ensuing court.
2 JOHN BEALL, *administrator.*

April 9, 1788.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Zebidee Wood, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to send in their accounts properly attested, the better to enable me to discharge the same; I most earnestly request all such as are indebted to the said estate, to make speedy payments, as a very short indulgence will be given.
2 JERNINGHAM DRURY.

April 1, 1788.

BADGER,

STANDS at Snow Hill Farm, near Patuxent iron-works, and will cover mares at a guinea the season. Badger is rising four years old, sixteen hands high, strong and well formed, a fine red bay, marked with a star, snip, and one white hind foot.—He was got by Charles Carroll, Esquire's horse Badger, out of a three quarter blood mare. As this horse has both beauty and strength there is not the least doubt but that his colts may be fit for any kind of use.

Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes.
2 PHILIP SNOWDEN.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, April 10, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Anderson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally proved to the subscriber.
2 JAMES HINDMAN, *administrator.*

April 2, 1788.
5 LEVI DUVALL.

April 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.
4 NICHOLAS SHEPHEARD.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, March 25, 1788.

ELOPED, on the 14th of March last, from his duty, as an apprentice, legally bound to the subscriber, a certain John Cartright Davis; who has at least eighteen months of his time to serve; and for what reason he has made this breach, is unknown to his said master; therefore this is to forewarn all persons, at their peril, from employing, harbouring, or concealing the said apprentice.
2 BARNABY GREENWELL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, four negroes, two men and two women; the men about five feet eight inches high, each tolerably black, one about thirty-five years of age, and the other about nineteen, each of them had on a white drillen coat, and one a red waistcoat, black breeches, and a pair of boots; the women are of a tolerable yellow complexion; one of them had on a red mantle and a black hat, the other a white mantle and gray hat, and had with them two forged passes, signed by one John Townsend Eaton, one of them on brown paper, badly wrote and spelt. Whoever will take up the said negroes, and confine them in gaol, shall receive twenty-five shillings each, paid by
March 23, 1788. 2 WILLIAM COMTON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 23, 1788.

RAN away, on the 30th of March last, from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a negro man named JEM, about twenty-one years old, five feet four or five inches high, a likely well made fellow, his toe next to his great toe upon his right foot turns up on the other, and is shorter than the rest, has a scar upon his left shoulder, occasioned by a burn when small; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, wove kersey, white jean jacket, new osnabrig shirt, yarn stockings, old shoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall receive twenty shillings if taken above ten miles from home, twenty-five shillings if twenty miles, thirty-five shillings if out of the county and thirty miles from home forty-five shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by
2 JOHN WORTHINGTON, jun.

March 9, 1788.

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed the subscribers trustees for the creditors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis; in order to enable us to execute the said trust, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the said William Logan make immediate payment, and those who have any demands are requested to produce the same, that a just and proper dividend may be made, and the business closed as soon as possible.

To be sold, on Tuesday the 20th of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, known and distinguished on the plot of said city by No. 31, with the following improvements thereon:

A wharf 130 feet front, with 12 feet water, and 330 feet deep, a brick house two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar under the whole, and a framed blacksmith's shop. Also a lot on Cornhill-street with a framed house thereon, and all the household furniture of the said William Logan, consisting of feather beds, tables, chairs and kitchen furniture.
6 ALLEN QUYNN, DAVID GEDDES, } trustees.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to
8 JOHN PARNHAM.

Prince-George's county, March 6, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the next session, for an act to enable me to collect the fees and other debts, which may appear to be due to me as sheriff of Prince-George's county in the years 1769, 1770, and 1771.
8X JOHN ADDISON.

ing unable to discharge the several claims a
him, hereby gives notice to all whom it may co
that he intends to prefer a petition to the next
court that may happen after this advertisement
been published six weeks in the Maryland Gaz
soliciting the benefit of an act of assembly
An act respecting insolvent debtors.
JOHN GIBSON, jun.
3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Stre